TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50
A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines,)	50	75	1 00
Two squares,	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three squares,	1 50	2 25	3 00

Over three week and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square,	3 00	5 00	7 00
Two squares,	5 00	8 00	10 00
Three squares,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four squares,	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column,	12 00	16 00	24 00
One column,	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year,.....$3 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices,.....$1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XV. HUNTINGDON, PA., JUNE 6, 1860. NO. 50.

Select Poetry.

WHO IS DEAD?

VILLAGE AND CITY!

BY JOHN A. WILLIS.

VILLAGE.

Tolling solemnly, and slow,
Swings the little village bell,
While doth pause the passers-by,
Saddened by the knell!
Saddened as he passeth by—
Praying for the spirit fled—
While he murm'reth with a sigh,
"Who is dead?"

Treading solemnly and slow,
Comes the little village throng,
Who, with Pastor at the heard,
Bear the corpse along;
Whilst the children cease their play—
Drawing nearer, half in dread—
Wondering, as it passeth onward,
"Who is dead?"

And the busy workmen cease—
Gathering, now, the windows round—
Whilst their upraised hammers all
Fall without a sound!
"'Tis the coffin of a child—
God, rest light its little head!
God, preserve our little one!"
"Who is dead?"

Broken is the number, now,
All had learned to think complete!
One familiar face is gone,
Now, from church and street!
And the busy query runs,
Till, before the day is sped,
E'en the smallest child could tell you,
"Who is dead."

CITY.

Tolling solemnly, and slow,
Swings the city's solemn bell,
But the passer hurrieth by,
Heeding, hearing not the knell!—
Heeding, hearing not the knell—
To some busy purpose wed—
Never finding time to ask,
"Who is dead?"

Now, with hearse and nodding plume,
And long escort to the grave,
Death comes rattling down the street—
Life goes up the busy pave!
Careless faces—tearless eyes—
No one in the throng hath said,
As the long procession passed them,
"Who is dead?"

Labor hath no time to loose—
Noisy wheels still whirl away!
Death's a common thing, which goes
By the windows every day!
From the thronged and busy pavements,
No familiar face is fled—
Not one, even. in a thousand,
Knows who's dead!

A Select Story.

THE GIPSEY'S REVENGE;
—OR,—
THE STOLEN CHILD.

"Welcome, welcome, Aunt Ella," cried a group of pretty, merry girls, as a sweet benevolent looking woman entered the drawing-room where they were conversing.

"We were just speaking about you, and wishing you were here to tell us one of your delightful stories."

"Most willingly, my dear girls, would I oblige you, but indeed I feel so sorrowful to-night, I fear my tales would fail to interest you."

"No fear of that, Aunt Nellie, but as you are so sad, we will wait until some other evening."

But she, dear kind auntie, seeing we were disappointed, said, "girls, I will tell you the cause of my depression this evening; but in imagination I carry you back to the days when I was a laughing, light-hearted girl like yourselves. Full of life and gladness, I tripped gaily along the pathway of life, plucking flowers of affection from every bower, little thinking that my bright dreams would so soon be dispelled by the dark clouds of bitter misery.

"Our house was a perfect paradise; content and happiness beamed on every inmate's face. One evening as we were enjoying the pure pleasures of the social circle, a tap was heard at the door, and a servant entered, announcing to my father that a stranger desired to see him.

"He instantly rose, and upon leaving the room was met by a tall dark man, wrapped in a heavy cloak.

"I presume you are Dr. Austin," said the man, looking earnestly at my father, who graciously smiled assent.

"Well, Doctor, my wife is dangerously ill, and I want you to come with all possible haste to see her."

"Is she very ill?" inquired my father, who did not relish the idea of leaving home on such an inclement night.

"Yes, very," replied the man, sternly, "so for God's sake be quick, Doctor, or she will be dead before we reach my home—home he repeated—once indeed it was a happy one—earth's choicest gifts were mine—but now, ruined and desolate, and she, its light, its beauty, my wife, my own darling wife, dying, surrounded by misery and want. Oh, my God," he groaned in deep agony, "if it is thy will spare me this dreadful trial."

"My father, gently touched him as he sat with his face buried in his hands, saying the horses were ready. In a moment they were rapidly driving to the stranger's home, and "onward, onward, for the sake of Heaven," were the only words he uttered.

"Alighting at a miserable cottage, at the outskirts of the city, the man pushed open a creaking door, and entering a miserably cheerless room, beckoned my father to approach the bed upon which the sick woman was lying.

"My father saw in a moment that no human aid could avail her anything; and it was with reluctance he imparted the news to her despairing husband; but he, in whose bosom the lamp of her life was not yet extinguished, begged my father to do something at least to relieve the sufferer.

"William, come near me—I wish to speak to you ere I depart," murmured the dying woman.

"The man arose, and kneeling by the bedside, took her pale, thin hand in his, and kissing it fondly exclaimed, "Oh, my Mary, little I thought when first I clasped this loved hand in mine, and pledged before God's holy altar to love and protect you forever, and when I took you from your friends to share my home and heart, oh, Mary, I never dreamed that this would be the end of it—wretch that I am—why did I not leave you in the midst of the comfort and affluence that once was yours, and you would have escaped this misery."

"William," said the sufferer gently, "I am dying; do not disturb my last moments by thoughts like these, for never did I regret my choice—and if wealth and luxury were mine, I would give them all for thee."

"My father who had been standing at the window, was about to leave, when the woman, who had forgotten his presence, motioned him to draw near.

"Listen, Doctor, to what I have to say.—It does not, indeed, concern you, and perhaps I am trespassing on your kindness, but I feel with the goodness of your noble heart you will listen to my story."

"My father seated himself, while the woman related as follows:

"Mine, Doctor, has been a strange fate; and short though my life has been, it has been an eventful one. I have no remembrance of my parents, for in my childhood I had no settled home, but led a wandering life with a gipsy band, who ever treated me with great kindness; yet I always fancied I did not belong to them; but at the time the thought troubled me little, for I was too full of gaity to think long on anything serious. From a wild, frolicsome child, I grew up to be a tall girl of sixteen, beloved by the band of dark gypsies, and was treated as a queen among them. My slightest word was law, and it was strange to see the tenderness and respect which they tendered to me.

"But they had been branded as outlaws, and the government had set a large price upon their heads. One day we had taken refuge in a cavern, after being hunted as wild beasts, when we were suddenly surprised and captured by a large body of constabulary.

"We were put in prison, and after a short trial the band were condemned to death; but my youth gained me friends, and the venerable Judge, who had taken an interest in me, having no children, adopted me as his own.

"I wept bitterly at the terrible fate of my old companions, whom I sincerely loved, and as I was bidding them a last adieu, the chief, who was a stern mysterious man, called me to him, handed me a small box, bade me on my honor never to open it until my twenty-first birthday. Solemnly vowing to do his bidding, I bade them a last farewell.

"My home with the judge and his beautiful wife was all that I could desire; they loved me tenderly, and did all in their power to make me happy. I had the best masters, and every attention was paid to my education.

"At eighteen I entered society as the adopted daughter of Judge Dudley; was well received, and reigned a belle during the whole season. My adopted father, who was very proud of me, intended that I should make a great match, but when I told him that I had bestowed my affections on my William, his rage knew no bounds. He declared that no beggar should win me, and bade me henceforth consider his friend, the Hon. Jasper Singleton, as my future husband.

"I replied that I would never wed any person but William, and that it would be useless to urge me in the matter. I was indignant at his applying such an epithet to William, who was a man of rare talents and a young lawyer struggling to attain an honorable position in the world.

"Hoarse with anger, he bade me begone. "Too long," said he, "have I harbored you, ungrateful girl, in my home, never thinking that like a viper you would sting me when I least expected it. Begone!" he cried, as he almost hurled me from his house.

"Loving my adopted father, I sought to be reconciled to him, but he was deaf to my entreaties unless I would give up William.

"That week William and I were married, and humble though our home was, happiness ever hovered around us, until one unfortunate day my husband was riding in haste to a neighboring town, when he was thrown from his horse and severely hurt. For weeks his life was despaired of. Night and day I watched by the bedside of my only earthly hope, and the Almighty at last rewarded my efforts and spared my husband's life. During the excitement I had forgotten that we were almost penniless, and soon the reality stared us in face. We were forced to leave our pretty cottage, and William, whose weakness prevented his working, with unutterable agony watched me as I endeavored to earn a small pittance to sustain life. But my constitution was not strong, and I was soon attacked by a dangerous illness which is wasting my life away. I have but a short time to live, Doctor, and as this is the anniversary of my twenty-first birthday, I would, before I die, have the mystery which hangs over my life unraveled. Doctor, please hand me that box lying on the mantel. Poor William," she said, stooping over and kissing her husband's pale brow, "be comforted."

"My Mary," he murmured, "I will never know comfort again."

"My father, as desired, opened the box and took out a bundle of papers, and was about handing them to the man, when the woman said, "William is too agitated, Doctor will you be kind enough to read them aloud yourself?"

"A slip of paper fell from his hand, and on picking it up, my father read:

"This is to certify that the child Mary, who has lived with our band for years, is the daughter of Dr. Austin, of B———, stolen by me to avenge my wrongs in winning from me the only being I ever loved. I am dying, and I seek to repair the only injury done to one I once loved."

"Emanuel Vallerino, my child, my child!" cried my father, bending over his new found daughter. "My darling Mary, for whom I have mourned for long years; is it thus I behold you; my God, spare, oh, spare my child," he said with frantic emotion, kissing her.

"Father, father?" was all she could murmur, as she sank back exhausted upon her pillow.

"William, I am thy father, too; love me as a son. Our loved one may yet live; but if it is God's will to take her, we will never be separated."

"Unable to speak, the husband clasped warmly my father's hand.

"We wondered father did not return that night, and were not a little astonished to see him driving madly up to the house next morning, and, in excited tones, ordering the servants to place a bed in the easy old family carriage, and directing my mother to prepare to receive a sick person. Without waiting to give any explanation, he hurried back to the sick, and in about an hour he and William tenderly carried in the sick woman and laid her in the soft, comfortable bed which my mother had prepared.

"Calling her into the library, he told who the stranger was. The shock was too great for my mother, and she swooned upon the floor. Upon recovering, she gazed wildly about, murmuring, "My Mary, my little one, have they brought you back?"

"Oh, how affecting was the meeting between my mother and her long lost daughter; and when I kissed my sister's hand, I felt that I would willingly give my life to save hers.

"Mother," she asked one day, "do tell me who was Emanuel Vallerino."

"My child," said mother with a sigh, he was my adopted brother, and only in that light did I ever regard him; but he, unknown to me, loved me with all the fervor of his passionate nature. He declared his affection for me, but I told him I was the affianced of your father. He then vowed before heaven, if ever I became the wife of Hubert Austin, he would be avenged. I heeded not his threat, and soon after was married. A few years after you were born you were stolen from us. In vain we searched in every direction, but could find no clue to our lost darling—and long, long, my Mary, we have mourned you as dead."

* * * * * * *

"The night wind wailed sadly around our home as the shadow of death deepened upon the brow of sister Mary.

"Father — William — Mother — all come near me," she murmured faintly. "I would see you all before I depart. Good-by," she exclaimed, kissing us affectionately. "Oh, do not weep for me; I am leaving you but for a time; and oh, what a happy re-union ours will be when we meet in yon bright spirit land. But hush, they are coming. I see their arms out-stretched to greet me. I hear the music of the heavenly Jerusalem. Farewell earth—farewell, all that is dear to me, farewell. Almighty God, unto thee I commend my spirit. Jesus, receive my soul."—And with one faint gasp, the soul of my beloved sister was wafted to the realms of bliss.

"It would be needles for me to picture our grief at her loss. It was heartfelt—earnest; and poor William at this moment needed all our tenderest sympathies.

"Girls," said Aunt Ella, as she saw the tearful eyes of her attentive auditors, "this night is the anniversary of that death-bed scene. Do you wonder, then that I am sad?"

"Oh no, darling Aunt Ella," they all exclaimed, "It was a scene too touching ever te be forgotten; but tell us, auntie, is dear, good Uncle William, who is always so kind, yet sorrowful, the William of whom you speak?"

"Yes, girls; he has never forgotten his idolized wife; and I often thought when you were teasing him about getting married, what deep wounds you must have inflicted on his breaking heart."

"Had we known we were inflicting pain," said the girls, sobbing, "we would not for a moment think of tormenting him; but the future will show how sorry we are for the past."

From that day many a blessing did William Warrington bestow upon the fair young girls who sought to sooth his melancholy, and by a thousand acts of kindness to render him happy; and they who loved him as a brother, found in him that friend which the young need, a sincere and truthful counsellor in every act of their lives.

THE DOCTOR OUTWITTED.—When Doctor Bodge, an electic physician, was lecturing on the laws of health and particularly on the evils of tea and coffee, he happened to meet one morning at the breakfast table, a witty son of Erin, of the better class.

Conversation turned on the Doctor's favorite subject; he addressed our Irish friend as follows:

"Perhaps you think I would be unable to convince you of the deletorions effect of tea and coffee?"

"I don't know said Erin, "but I'd like to be there when you do it!"

"Well," said the Doctor, "if I convince you that they are injurious to your health, will you abstain from their use?"

"Shure and I will, sir."

"How often do you use coffee and tea?" asked the doctor.

"Morning and night, sir."

"Well," said the Doctor, "do you ever experience a slight dizziness of the brain on going to bed?"

"I do—indade I do," replied the noble son of Erin.

"And a sharp pain through the temples, in and about the eyes, in the morning."

"Troth, I do, sir."

"Well," said the Doctor, with an air of confidence and assurance in his manner, "that is the tea and coffee."

"Is it, indeed? Faith and I always thought it was the whisky I drank."

The company roared with laughter, and the Doctor quietly retired. He was beaten.

☞ Some persons can be everywhere at home; others can sit musingly at home and be everywhere.

The Rat-Tail Cactus.

The N. Y. *Leader*, in giving a sketch of the late Mike Walsh, relates of him when a member of Congress, the following story, which, though old, is worth repeating, as no one can by any possibility read it without laughing:

At the foot of the capitol gardens at Pennsylvania avenue, (on the right hand side as you are fronting that building,) is an enclosed space—national property—containing one or more tenements and some conservatories and hot-houses. Here for some years past, and until his death, enjoying Uncle Sam's patronage, sojourned a Frenchman, learned in botany and many other sciences. Some companions, while passing these premises, were vaunting his acquirements to Mike who from a spirit of contradiction, called them in question. He doubted whether these eminent botanists knew the difference between oats and wheat, and believed, he said, that a Bowery boy could persuade them that their corn was clover. Finally, Mike undertook, "botanically," to deceive the Frenchman with whatever he could pick up where they stood, in the lane skirting his premises. From a wreck of flower pots and rubbish, he selected one sound pot and a rat lying next the heap. Placing the rat in the flower pot, he covered it up with mould, leaving out the tail, which he fixed perpendicularly by tying it carefully to a small green rubbish. He next called on the Professor, and told him that a friend, Lieut. ———, (whose ship having touched at one of the Islands of the then terra incognita, Japan, had excited some interest,) had presented him with a very curious kind of cactus. This he wished the Professor to examine. No one, Mike said, had been able to make it out, and he might have it for ten years and not find five people who would; so he hardly felt justified in keeping it out of the public collection, and yet he did not like to part with a keepsake from a "friend."

The Professor eagerly repaired to examine the vegetable curiosity. After a close inspection he determined what it was, or at least christened it by a fine Greek name—two words, as Mike said, averaging sixteen letters. The Professor exhausted himself in persuading Mike that the interests of science required that he should sacrifice to them the sentiments of friendship, by surrendering this rare production of the vegetable kingdom to the keeping of the botanist. The reluctant Mike eventually consented, on the willing and solemn assurances of the Professor that it would be tended to with the utmost care; and so it was. Placed in a hot house, it was cautiously but carefully besprinkeled with water at a temperature of seventy degrees by the thermometer. It was noticed and described in the National *Intelligencer*. The notice was copied into other papers. The plant was exhibited with pride to several eminent individuals; at length with the heat and moisture the tip of the tail began to exoriate. The Professor was delighted—it was budding. It was examined with great interest by one of the chief patrons, "the Great Daniel," to whom the botanist promised one of the first slips for Marshfield. "It was too good a joke to keep," said Mike, "especially in a hot-house, so before long they smelt a rat." The wrath and shame of the Professor was excessive, and so was the indignation of the great Daniel, not at the author of the joke, but at the unfortunate botanist, whom he stigmatised as a "d——d frog-eating Frenchman, through whom he had been taken in, and ought to have known better."

I Wish and I Will.

I wish I could play on the piano as well as Miss Hellott," said Ellen Rose.

"Well, so you will, when you have had as many years' practice," was the reply.

"I mean now, without waiting so long."

"I wonder if wishing will make her a good player," thought I. "If wishing were efforts, most men would be great."

"I wish I knew as much as you do Miss Emily," said the same young lady.

"So you may if you will study and improve your time."

"I wish I knew as much now."

"Knowledge does not come into your head of its own accord, Miss Ellen; you have to put it there by efforts of your own."

"I wish I knew my lessons."

"Sit down and study them, and you will soon have your wish."

"I do not feel in the humor of studying; I'd like to know them without."

"I wish," must be a great help to you, you say it so often. If I could discover the magic, I would use it myself, but it must be invisible to all but yourself, for I cannot see that you accomplish a great deal by it after all."

"Now you are laughing at me. It does not do me any good I suppose; but it is so easy to say it, and I do really wish what I say."

"No doubt you do, if you could get it without any trouble. 'I wish' is a lazy friend of yours; he isn't any profit to you. Suppose you turn him off and take instead 'I will.'—My word for it, you will find that he helps you more than the other. He is the very soul of industry; and he accomplishes more in an hour than 'I wish' does in a life-time.—Say 'I will' learn my lessons, and there will be no occasion for 'I wish I knew them.'—You will cut the acquaintance of your old friend when you have tried the new one, I am sure."

Ellen laughed. "Well," she said "I don't like to dissolve old friendship; but I will try your advice, that is if I can remember; but 'I wish' is easier to say than 'I will,' is to do."

Her resolution is good; let us follow it.—'I will' is the brave word that conquers all difficulties.

☞ "There's a brandy smash," as the wag said, when a drunken man fell through a pane of glass.

☞ A Dutchman went into a cooper shop, and asked for an empty barrel of flour, to make his dog a hen-coop.

The Lamb Asleep.

Are there those who believe that the Good Shepherd has not many lambs to feed? Certain it is that they are often overlooked—by all but Him—and that He is often carrying them unheeded through our midst.

Tenderly has he drawn little Anna S—— to His side; and very trustfully she treasured His words and watched for His coming, so that though no sickness paled her cheek, her soft blue eye seemed ever looking into heaven.

She had read—"Do this in remembrance of me"—read it longingly, yet the prudent "*not now*" that fell from the lips of her doating mother sent the child away in patience to do what she could.

Time passed away, and ere she came again with her timid request, the light which the great Teacher had placed in her small hand had grown so bright that old and young had felt its great rays, and said wonderingly that God was glorified. The grave minister came. Many and subtle were his questionings.—The mother sat by fearing and trembling; but there was no cloud on the young understanding—none on the heart.

"The child has been taught of God," he said. Then he laid his hand on her silky hair and looked misgivingly into the sweet childish face, as though wondering whether it might not compromise his dignity to place her before the great congregation, shook his head and went away.

There was no murmuring sound from the child's lips, but the sad, uncomplaining features dwelt with the mother all that night, and with the early dawn she softly sought the spot where her darling slept. Slept? yes—with her hands beseechingly together, as though asking the Lord Jesus for that which man refused to give, she slept the long sleep—for on that still night, though none but the angels saw and heard, the Saviour turned from his eternal feast above, saying 'Suffer the child to come unto me;' and his loving arms opened to receive the gentle suppliant, she went meekly into their clasp, leaving a tear on the little white face for a testimony unto them.—*New York Observer.*

ENCOURAGING A NEWSPAPER.—The following incident illustrates pretty forcibly the idea that some people appear to have of encouraging newspapers.

The editor and publisher of a paper of one of our inland cities, had a few years ago, among his subscribers quite a prominent individual of the place, who had been a constant reader of the paper since the commencement of the publication, but who had never paid a penny for subscription.

The collector of bills having returned that against the delinquent to its employer as one impossible to convert into cash, the editor resolved to give the party in question a broad hint as to his remissness the first time an opportunity should occur in public. He did not have to wait long, for in a few days he discovered his negligent patron seated in the office of the principal hotel, surrounded by quite a group of his friends, and disposing of cigars and other little luxuries sufficient to have liquidated at least one year's subscription. When the laugh at the joke had subsided, the editor approached the group, and after the usual salutation to his subscriber, remarked:

"Colonel, you have had my paper now for five years, and never paid for it, though the bill has been frequently sent. I should like my pay for it."

"Pay?" ejaculated the Colonel, with genuine or well-feigned astonishment, "did you say pay?"

"Certainly," was the reply, "you have had the paper, and I want pay for it."

"Pay!" said the Colonel again, "why it can't be you expect me to pay anything for your paper, why, I only took the blamed thing to encourage you!"

The laugh from the circle of listeners to this dialogue came in here, like the bursting of a bomb-shell.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

HOW MR. GOTLEIB BROKE HIS PONY.—Chon you reckermember dat little plack bony I pyed mit the bedler next week?"

"Yah, vot of him."

"Notings, only I gits sheated burdy pad."

"So?"

"Yah. You see in de vurst place he ish plint mit bote legs, unt ferry lame mit von eye. Den ven you gits on him to rite, he rares up pehint und kiks up pefore so verser as a chackmule. I dinks I dake him a liddle rite yesterday, unt no sooner I gits straddle his pack he gommence dat vay, shust so like a vakin peam on a poatsteam; unt ven he gits tone, was so mixed up mit eferydinks, I vints minezelf zittin arount packvards, mit his dail in mine hants vor de pridle."

"Vell, vot you going to do mit him?"

"Oh, I vixed him better as cham up. I hitch him in te cart mit his dail vere his heat out to be; den I gife him about so a tozen cuts mit a hidecow; he starts to go, put so soon he see te cart pefore him he makes packwards. Burdy soon he stumbles pehint, unt sits town on his banches, unt looks like he veel purty shamed mit himself. Den I dakes him out, hitch him in de rite vay, unt he goes rite off shust so goot as anybodys bony."

WITNESS THREE.—Shortly before he died, Patrich Henry, laying his hand on the Bible said: "There is a book worth more than all others, yet it is my sad misfortune never to have read it, until lately, with proper attention." With voice and gesture, penitent, and all his own, John Randolph said: "A terrible proof of our deep depravity is, that we can relish and remember anything better than THE BOOK." When the shades of death were gathering around Sir Walter Scott, he said to the watcher, "Bring the Book."—"What book!" asked Lockhart, his son-in-law. "There is but one BOOK," said the dying man."

☞ "Good morning, Mr. Grumm; what is the news to-day?" "Oh, there is no news; my wife was sick yesterday, and didn't go out; no news—no news!"

☞ Love thy neighbor as thy self.

Miscellaneous News.

We Want Good Butter.

The dairying season is now at full tide; the milk pails overflow with their foaming treasures, the pans are crowned with rich cream, and golden nuggets of butter are ready for transportation to the market, there to be minted into solid coin. The quantity of dairy products brought to this market would surprise a novice; the quality of much of it still more astounding. An average of 500-000 lbs. of butter per week is consumed in New York city and vicinity; 100,000 lbs. would be a full estimate of the prime article to be found in the whole quantity. The price paid for the best sorts, over the inferior, would seem to be inducement enough to furnish a good article in abundance, but, when purchasing family supplies, we have often sampled and tasted large lots—smelling was enough in many cases—without finding a single desirable firkin. Scarce a country housekeeper would allow such trash to appear on her table; indeed, visitors from the country find the poor butter here one of the greatest drawbacks to their pleasures at the table.—Why then is such butter sent here? From some sections, no doubt, because it *is* poor. A neglected churning is found unfit for family use, and is "sent to the store" in barter for other necessaries; the merchant pays one price to all customers, packs it all, yellow and pale, pure and poor, waxy and greasy in one firkin; the better quality is soon corrupted by evil communication, and when opened in market, all is thoroughly vile. If country dealers would fix the price according to the quality, much of this would be remedied. Housekeepers have little encouragement to do their best, when a pound of grease, fit only for the soap-maker, buys as much sugar as a pound of good table butter.

Dairymen who produce a really superior article are often surprised at the small returns received from the distant market. Their neighbors exult in two or three cents more per lb. obtained for the same quality, and sold by the same commission merchant—there must be a mistake somewhere. The mistake is at the dairyman's door. His neighbor procured new firkins or tubs this spring, has kept them neatly painted, with his name plainly marked in full upon the cover. A grocer or hotel-keeper was attracted by the promising look of the package, tried it, found it good, and engaged it for the season—the *brand* was established, and will always sell well while it keeps its reputation. Our less fortunate friend made the old pail answer, marked it with a cross or notch which *he would know, and sent it along.* The weather worn and rusty pail was overlooked by the best customers; it was set with the second sorts, and sold for second prices, to the joy of the purchaser, and the loss of the economical dairyman. Three cents per pound on thirty weight of butter would pay for a new pail every week.

But the great drawback in the quality of our butter is the want of *elbow grease.* It is not sufficiently worked. It leaves the dairy apparently sweet and fresh, and *is* so for the time, but the ladle or roller was used, the buttermilk and sour milk soon become rancid, and five or ten cents per pound loss is the penalty. It would be thought a hard law that inflicted a fine of that amount for every pound of poorly worked butter, but the inexorable laws of trade do impose just such a fine; no excuses are received, no penalties remitted, and there is no appeal. But on the other hand, good butter, nicely packed, and carefully forwarded to honest dealers, invariably receives a premium, which we wish all our dairymen would compete for, and part of which we will cheerfully pay.—*American Agriculturist.*

A LADY'S DEFENCE OF THE PRACTICE OF WEARING VEILS.—Some paper recently found fault with the practice of wearing veils—averred that it was "mischievously prevalent" this year, and objects to it because "they are so terribly annoying and tantalizing to *sensitive* young men." To this a lady writer answers—with much truth—as follows:

"This is one of the very best reasons that could be given for wearing them. Veils save women from a vast amount of annoying impertinence. It requires no small degree of resolution for a sensitive young girl to pass the corner of a street where a knot of these susceptible young men are congregated, knowing that all the curious eyes will be turned upon her, and that her eyes, hair, walk, dress, size of shoes and gloves, will be marks of their close and impudent observation. Veils have a special sanitary use during the spring months, in the protection afforded from the disagreeable influences of the sun and wind; but if comfort did not call for them, we should advocate their use until young men acquire the first rules of politeness and good manners in their street deportment."

THE CATTLE DISEASE IN NEW ENGLAND.—The wholesale slaughter among the cattle affected with the pleuro-pneumonia, still continues in Massachusetts. The doctors say that the disease spreads by contagion, and every animal suspected of having nipped a mouthful of grass from a field in which the infected cattle were known to be, is doomed immediately to the slaughter. Some of the farmers are beginning to repel at this sacrifice of their animals. They say the whole thing is a delusion, that an unnecessary excitement has been created about the matter, and that the slaughter of cattle is reckless and unwarrantable, and hereafter this present delusion will be classed with witchcraft and other excitements, which have so often carried away the New England mind. Those who entertain the latter opinion are probably not far from the truth. As the Slaughtering Committee are ceaselessly asking for money, the question arises whether their official operations are not more profitable to themselves than to the farmers.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S BIRTH-DAY.—Thursday, last was the 42d anniversary of the birth of Queen Victoria, an event which was handsomely celebrated by the British residents of New York. Mr. Archibald, the English consul, had a large dinner party, all the British vessels in port displayed their flags, and the Cunard steamer Persia, dressed in the flags of all nations, fired a royal salute of 21 guns. The day was similarly observed in Boston.

☞ At a late term of the Scott county, Miss., circuit court, a man named Mathew Jordon was found guilty of betting a dime with a minor, and sentenced to pay a fine of $300 and be confined in the county jail for three months. He was indicted for betting with a minor knowing him to be such, and had he been convicted on that he would have gone to the Penitentiary for two years.

☞ Ex-President Pierce and lady are in New York. The Ex-President has changed his appearance a good deal by letting his beard grow, and a very grisly crop it is. Mr. Pierce smiles a little more than he was in the habit of smiling when a tenant of the White House.

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, June 6, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND.

The Democratic Party.

There can be no question that the true and honest course of the Democratic delegates to the Baltimore Convention is to demand the nomination of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. With the exception of men who have for some few years, by their bold, daring, and corrupt appliances, directed the State organizations of our party, the party is honestly disposed and earnest for the nomination of the only living man in our ranks whose name and principles can inspire hope of a triumphant victory. It is humiliating in the extreme that facts force us to admit the existence of gross errors in our leaders, or those who *claim* such honarable distinction—nevertheless, it is more honorable to do so than that time should reveal the fact that "Democratic" organizations can be as great a curse to the best interests of the country as the most fanatical and corrupt organizations that are arrayed against the Democracy. At this time, while the honest masses in our ranks are almost unanimous for the nomination of the "Little Giant," we find the men once having their confidence, and by deception holding honorable positions, intriguing with the party's worst enemies to defeat its favorite. The Democratic party has more to fear from enemies within its own ranks than it has from the Lincolnites, the Bellites, the Houstonites, or the Disunionists of the South. With the patronage of the government, in their hands they have been able to exercise a controlling influence to the great injury of the party and the country, giving to our opponents weapons with which to destroy our existence and usefulness as the great national party of the country. A candid survey of the field before us admonishes us to avoid any connection or compromise with the corrupt men and their tools who appear conspicuous in the damning evidence given before the investigating committee at Washington. Our party cannot bear up under such weights, and the sooner they are cast off from our ranks the better it will be for our party.—Party organizations can only and should only be binding upon honest members of a party so long as their works promise good to the country. But so soon as organizations are used to 'crush out' the rights, liberties and best interests of our people, so soon should such organizations find no favor with an American people. DOUGLAS is the first and only choice of the Democracy for the Presidency, Mr. Buchanan, Bigler, Black, the Collectors, Postmasters, Marshalls, and a very few others being the only exceptions. His defeat cannot be effected by honorable means—consequently his defeat will be the defeat at the polls of any other man nominated at Baltimore. Give us the man for the times.—Give us the man the honest voters will delight to honor. Defeat his nomination, and you defeat the Democratic party.

☞ It is gratifying to Democrats to read the proceedings of meetings all over the State, instructing delegates to vote for the nomination of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. We cannot see how the Pennsylvania delegation, if they will open their ears to the demands of the Democracy, can refuse to give him an unanimous vote at Baltimore on the 18th inst.—Whilst there have been meetings held in almost every county in the State since the Charleston Convention sustaining the Douglas delegates and asking for his nomination, there has not been the first meeting sustaining the opposition to him. To carry Pennsylvania and elect a Democratic President, Douglas must be nominated.

The Opposition.

The Lincolnites, the Bellites, and the Houstonites, are "firing up" for the campaign.—At present it is difficult to say which of the three organizations will be most likely to come out of the race with the most votes. The Bellites are gaining strength rapidly. Houston coming up third has rather an uphill work before him. Lincoln is losing friends, there is no denying this fact. If Douglas should receive the Democratic nomination, thousands of the Opposition will rush into our ranks, making a victory to the Democracy certain, with but little effort.

☞ It is rumored that the important post of commissioner to Paraguay will be offerred to John Van Buren, of New York.

A "New Man" Won't Do.

The Harrisburg *State Sentinel*, speaking of this question, says the cry of a "New Man," raised by the adherents of the National Administration, North and South, is a suggestion that has no reason to back it, and is, therefore, without force. No "NEW MAN" can restore to the party the unity, strength, and prestige which it has lost by the hypocrisy, apostacy, treachery, and proscription of the President and his supporters. We are now waging a contest for principles—principles discarded by Mr. Buchanan, his office-holders, and the Southern disunionists with whom he and they are in league; and the bold soldier and eminent statesman who has, for more than two years, battled the combined host of traitors in and out of the Senate, is the only General who can rally the scattered fragments, marshal them into solid column, and lead the army to victory. Let those who cry so loudly and unceasingly for a "NEW MAN," designate one, if they can, who possesses at the same time the qualifications for the Presidential office and party strength that Senator Douglas does! They can not do it; there is no such "NEW MAN" in the ranks; they know it as well as we do—and yet, such is their inveterate hostility to the Man of the People, that they would willingly sacrifice the party, and risk a dissolution of the Union to prevent his nomination. A pretty set of Democrats, truly, are they, who, after having led the party to the very brink of the precipice which overhangs the gulf of ruin, coolly endeavor to persuade them that it is sound policy to jump off, to take the fatal leap, and be engulphed forever! With more impudence than truth, they assign as a reason for their course that Judge Douglas was pushed to his utmost strength at Charleston, and, although he did receive 152½ votes, a majority of a full Convention—yet, because he received the vote of New York as a unit, when thirty-three of the seventy delegates representing that State were opposed to him, and as part of the Pennsylvania, and Virginia, and North Carolina delegations voted for him, while a majority of the delegates from each of those States were against him, he is, in fact, only entitled to a count of 137½ votes, Such is the view taken of it by a correspondent of the *Patriot and Union*, who but reiterates the one-sided calculation and arguments of the Buchanan organ at Washington and Judge Douglas' bitter and personal enemies in the United States Senate. This correspondent, who signs himself "National Democrat," forgets, or purposely omits, the fact, that the friends of Judge Douglas in the Georgia delegation, who remained true to the National organization, were debarred from voting by an iniquitous decision of the chair, and that his friends in the delegations from Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and some other States, were controlled by majorities, and could not vote for him.—He forgets, too, that a portion of the New England delegation, elected as friends of Douglas, and notoriously representing a constituency, nine-tenths of whom desire his nomination, were BOUGHT by the Administration and its shameless abettors by appointments to office, by promises of preferment in some cases, and in other instances by MONEY. These facts are not mentioned in the Administration account. Hon. Senators, Buchanan's Central Organ, and the pensioned presses in his service everywhere, though fully aware of the desperate, disgraceful, corrupt game played by the enemies of Judge Douglas to defeat his nomination and crush him out, are as silent as the grave on the subject. They are impelled in their opposition, some by jealousy, and all by the most intense hatred of the man, and they would willingly peril not only their good names, their honor, their reputation for honesty and veracity, but their very souls to strike him down. Thank heaven, he stands upon a foundation which no lever in their hands can move, and from which no effort of his enemies can hurl him—a foundation of principles. Come what may, no "new man," can displace him. He has, so far, fought well the battle against apostacy, corruption, tyranny, and meditated treason—he possesses the affection and confidence of the masses of the party, and they demand him for their standard-bearer in the coming strife. No "new-man" will answer now—it is too late in the day. We want, and must have, a leader true and tried—a Douglas—if we desire to beat the Republicans and stay the tide of fanaticism.

GEN. FOSTER'S ELECTION.—Every friend of our excellent and popular nominee for Governor should labor zealously for the nomination of Douglas!

Every candidate for Congress in the State should do the same thing! While it is a case as clear as that two and two make four, that every candidate for a State or county office should do likewise.

The nomination of Douglas would insure the election of General Foster; it would secure the election of a majority of Congressmen, enable us to secure a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, and above all, redeem our good old Commonwealth from the sway of Abolitionism, and, in all probability, thereby save our glorious Union from being broken into fragments!

☞ Hon. Edward Everett has accepted the nomination for the Vice Presidency of the Constitutional Union Party.

☞ The Democratic State Convention of Maine is called to meet in Portland, on Thursday, the 28th of June.

Douglas and Lincoln.

A great deal of stress is laid, by the Republican press, upon the alleged fact that Abram Lincoln, in the great contest for the United States Senatorship in 1858, carried the popular majority, although Douglas succeeded in carrying the Legislature. There is a slight mistake in this. The *alleged* fact is *not* a fact. The vote of Illinois in 1858 on the State ticket was, for Miller, Republican candidate for State Treasurer, 125,462; for Fondey, Douglas Democrat, 121,889; for Dougherty, Buchanan Disorganizer, 5,021—making the result:

For Miller, Republican	125,462.
" Fondey, Douglas Democrat	121,889.
" Dougherty, Buchanan Dis.	5,021.
	126,910.
Actual Democratic maj.	1448

In 1856 Miller's majority, as a candidate for the same office was 21,032; so that the actual Democratic gain in 1858, when Douglas stumped the State against Lincoln, was 22,480. A Democratic contemporary well observes:—"Now, it being a fact that Mr. Douglas pitted against Mr. Lincoln did wipe out a Republican majority of over 21,000 in two years in a single State, when the contest was only for the Senatorship, what do our Republican friends suppose would become of Mr. Lincoln and his party at the end of another two years, when the contest is for the Presidency of the United States? Surely, their fate will be like that of Pharoah's host in the Red Sea."

The Japanese.

The Washington *Constitution* of a recent date, publishes an official copy of the treaty, and of the regulations under which American trade is to be conducted in Japan, which were finally ratified in Washington on the 24th of May. The treaty provides that the ports of Simoda, Hako-dadi, Kanagawa, Nagasaki, and Nee-e-gata were to be opened to Americans previous to January 1, 1860; and that Hiogo should also be opened on the first day of January, 1863. At all these ports a certain limited region of the surrounding country is thrown open for the free migration of Americans, and a fair opportunity appears to be thus offered to them to cultivate the acquaintance of the Japanese, and to establish a traffic in all articles upon which a mutually profitable and advantageous trade can be conducted.

After 1862, Americans are to be allowed to reside in the city of Yedo, and after the first day of January, 1863, in the city of Oseco. Free exercise of religion and the right to erect suitable places of worship is to be secured to Americans in Japan, with the understanding that the citizens of neither country are to offer any insult or injury to the temples or religious worship of the other.

The regulations under which the American trade is to be conducted provide for the regular entry and clearance of vessels, and for the punishment of smuggling, &c., as well as for the strict prohibition of the importation of opium—the fees to be paid to Japanese custom-house officers, &c. The Japanese tariff is singularly brief and comprehensive, and is embraced in the regulations as follows:

REGULATION SEVENTH. Duties shall be paid to the Japanese Government on all goods landed in the country according to the following tariff:

CLASS ONE. All articles in this class shall be free of duty.

Gold and silver, coined or uncoined.

Wearing apparel in actual use.

Household furniture and printed books not intended for sale, but the property of persons who come to reside in Japan.

CLASS TWO. A duty of (5) five per cent. shall be paid on the following articles: All articles used for the purpose of building, rigging, repairing, or fitting out of ships; whaling gear of all kinds; salted provisions of all kinds; bread and bread stuffs; living animals of all kinds; coals; timber for building houses; rice; paddy; steam machinery; zinc; lead; tin; raw silk.

CLASS THREE. A duty of (35) thirty-five per cent. shall be paid on all intoxicating liquors, whether prepared by distillation, fermentation, or in any other manner.

CLASS FOUR. All goods not included in any of the preceding classes shall pay a duty of (20) twenty per cent.

All articles of Japanese production which are exported as cargo shall pay a duty of (5) five per cent., with the exception of gold and silver coin and copper, in bars. (5) Five years after the opening of Kanagawa the import and export duties shall be subject to revision, if the Japanese Government desires it.

Douglas the Choice of the People.

The St. Louis *Republican*, the leading organ of the Democracy of the great State of Missouri, says: "There is no man in the whole Union who can command a greater Democratic strength in any single State than Mr. Douglas. He will be made infinitely stronger by the efforts of the minority in the Charleston Convention to destroy him. He stands before the country in an attitude when every true Democrat should come to his support, at the same time that a proper rebuke may, by this means, be administered to the Disunionists of the South. This faction do not want his election, for the simple reason that it will preserve the Union, by putting down Black Republicans in the North and Secession at the South. The nomination of Douglas, if debated at Charleston, ought to be consummated at Baltimore; and to this end the watch-fires of patriotism should be lighted all over the land. The public will and should not be cheated in this way, but meetings should be held in cities, and towns, and counties, all over every State, and such a voice should go up as will strike terror into the hearts of those who have been guilty of these gross outrages upon the party, and who yet threaten the severance of the Union.—There is no time to be lost, and every good citizen should join in the work. At this hour Mr. Douglas is the representative man of the people, and they ought to see that he is put into the Presidency regardless of all opposition."

☞ Hurrah for Douglas and Victory!

Still-Born vs. Wide Awake.

[From the Cleveland Plaindealer.]

The "Imperial Manifesto" of Iverson, Davis, Slidell, Hunter, & Co., is the most decidedly still-born issue of the age. In two of our exchanges only has it been copied, and there only to bring the authors into ridicule, and show up the *fratricide*. Our exchanges are filled with quite a another style of matter.

The number of public meetings which are now being held by the Democracy in all parts of the country, sustaining the action of the friends of Senator Douglas at Charleston, is most astonishing. Resolutions, speeches, and letters to that effect are pouring in upon us like an avalanche. Public sentiment is overwhelming the opposition to Douglas, and the delegates to Baltimore favorable to him will be animated by a spirit that is irresistible. We every day hear of men among our best citizens who are not and never were politicians, now warmly aroused and bound to be at Baltimore to balance the Buchaniers at least.

The South, too, are in motion, and in the right direction. We see by our Southern papers that in Alabama Governer Winston addressed a large meeting at Montgomery, denouncing the action of the bolters at Charleston. Hon. John E. Moore addressed the Democracy of Jackson, on last Monday, on the same. Hon. F. K. Shepard addressed a meet- of the people at Uniontown on the same.—Col. W. O. Winston, we learn, is to address the people of Dekalb, Lebanon county, to-day, on the same. Colonel Cooper addresses the people of Cherokee, at Centre, to-day, we learn. So the ball is in motion; the blaze has commeced to burn, and we say, heap on the fuel until there will not be one of the revolutionary spirits left to tell the mournful story of the Charleston bolters.

These orators bring the record of these seceders to the stump and exhibit them, as Judge Tilden exhibited the autograph of John Brown on the rostrum of the mourning Melodeon, but for a very different purpose, drawing hisses instead of cheers. A few of these pictures are as follows:

"No one can be deceived as to what are the objects of the Charleston Convention bolters. Listen to what their men say:

"'I want the cotton States precipitated into a revolution.'—*Wm. L. Yancey.*

"'If I had the power, I would dissolve this Government in two minutes.'—*J. T. Morgan.*

"'Let us break up this rotton, sinking, and oppressive Government.'—*George Gayle.*

"'Resistance! resistance! to death against the Government, is what we want now.'—*David Hubbard.*

"So we could go on throughout the whole catalogue, including 'Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart,' but these are enough to convict this crowd of revolutionary intentions."

These men are just as obnoxious to the national and Union sentiment of the country as Garrison, Wendell Phillips, or Theodore Parker. Their hatred of the Union and Constitution is even greater and more dangerous than that of the latter. They have no business whatever in a Democratic Convention.—Yet, under the banner of these men, these these traitors to their country were found—the Northern enemies of Douglas—who, in order to gratify their personal malignity, would destroy the Government; and the Government-pap paper of Cleveland publishes only the speech of this Yancey at Charleston, and that approvingly, and ridicules every Northern man who dared to utter a sentiment in accordance with the Northern feeling. In beautiful contrast with this, hear a gallant South Carolinian speak.

B. T. Perry, one of the delegates to the Charleston Convention from South Carolina, who remained in that body after the rest of his delegation had seceded—he being satisfied with the platform adopted—in a communication to the Columbia *South Carolinian*, thus speaks of the local feeling which was brought to bear upon national delegates in that disunion city. He says:

"In the galleries of the Convention members who dared do their duty conscientiously on the floor were hissed every time they rose to address the Convention or vote in it. This was altogether pretty strong outside pressure, producing a pretty strong excitement. We all know how contagious political excitements are. It is hard to resist such a contagion, and the boldest and most conscientious fall victims to it, before they are aware of its influence, and sometimes they never are conscious of it."

That kind of feeling will not prevail at Baltimore. The fact that it was so nobly resisted by the Northern and Western men shows their excellent pluck and endurance.—Having stood up in Charleston, they are not likely to falter in Baltimore.

GOV. CHASE ON THE OHIO DELEGATION.—At a ratification meeting held in Columbus, O., Gov. Chase said:

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS—In this mighty gathering, and in this all-pervading enthusiasm, I see the issue of the campaign. The manner in which you and your fellow-citizens throughout the country respond to the nominations made at Chicago is a sure presage of success, and I congratulate you upon the cheering prospect before us. The connection of my own name in the National Convention with the nomination for the Presidency, renders it proper that I should say that I was placed in that attitude by the action of the Republicans of Ohio, a very large majority of whom in their State Convention presented my name to the Republicans of the Union as their choice for the Presidency. I regard the expression of the State Conventon as the law for the State delegation; and so regarding it, had expected of it the same unity of action that characterized the course of the New York delegation in the support of Mr. Seward, of the Illinois delegation in the support of Mr. Lincoln, and of the Pennsylvania delegation in the support of Mr. Cameron, under similar instructions. But, with the final choice of the Chicago Convention, I am entirely satisfied; with its declaration of principles I am satisfied. Every principle in that platform I have publicly avowed and advocated for many years; and its declarations still meet with my cordial concurrence.

It has been said that the nomination of certain candidates might have engendered the success of the cause we have all so much at heart. God forbid that my nomination, or that of any other man should imperil the triumph of Republican principles.—Those principles are dearer to me than all merely personal considerations, and I rejoice that, although I was not nominated, my principles were, and that they have so true and so fathful a representative in the coming contest as Abram Lincoln, of Illinois.

☞ The Republican treasurer of Floyd county, Iowa has defaulted and fled with $2,200 of the county's money.

A Houston Movement.

A meeting was held at New York on Tuesday evening of the friends of the election of General Sam Houston, of Texas, as President of the United States. The following address, expressive of their views, was read:

ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—There never was a period in the history of our American Republic, since its constitutional existence, when the need of a resolute man at the helm of state was more manifest than it is now. The elements of mere party refuse to furnish such a man. The entire system of Presidential caucusing is known to be corrupt. The machinery of political nomination, through Conventions, is unreliable for any good selection of candidates. Trammels of party, platforms are degrading to the high minded statesman. Bargain-making for prospective appointments—conflict concerning anticipated patronage—settlement of partisan and sectional jealousies precede all other business in every Convention for the nomination of a Presidential ticket. The people *know* this, and are weary of it. Why should not Sam Houston be, at this day, the chosen nominee of every Independent National Union Association—every State Convention of the people—every assembly of the conservative, State-sovereignty, Constitution-guarding, and Union loving men in all the States of our Republic? Is there any valid reason why this man—in whom there is felt such universal confidence—should not be nominated by the people over all party hacks and ambitious demagogues? There is but one reason, and no other. The people have long abandoned their Government to the manufacturing process of a National Convention that they forget to exercise their own omnipotent political supremacy.—Sam Houston, of Texas, is, at this day, the choice of a majority of all the voters in all the States of this Republic, could that choice be made manifest at the polls without party dictation. There is no need of a National Convention to demonstrate this fact. There is need only of a movement of the masses in towns, in cities, and in States. Such a movement could and ought to proceed at once. In every State a Houston electoral ticket—strong, national, Union, conservative men! In every town a Houston club! In every county a Houston fund, subscribed by the people, for such expenses only as are necessary to insure the proper circulation of a Houston electoral ticket! The ballot box will do the rest. Even against ultra-partisan and sectional nominations by party National Conventions, Sam Houston can be elected! Should he fail to carry a majority of the States, he can carry enough to cast the ultimate choice of President upon the House of Representatives. There he must stand as the inevitable compromise candidate. The present House is nearly balanced politically that no ultra-Northern or Southern candidate, representing party Conventions, can hope for success. Sam Houston, representing the Union, must harmonize the Union, must harmonize the contest of sections.—Fellow-citizens, delay not a single day! Organize at once a Houston Club in your town! Organize at once a reliable Houston committee for your county, to collect funds for the printing of the electoral ticket, and for necessary expenses at the polls. Elect from your Houston Club two or more delegates to meet with delegates from other clubs at a State mass meeting of the people, to be hereafter called by the Houston Executive Committee, to assemble on the 18th of July next. At that State mass meeting an electoral ticket composed of honest national Houston men, will be selected, and a candidate named to be supported as Vice President. Be sure and recommend a reliable, popular citizen, to be the Houston elector from your Congressional district. In this manner the masses can select their own People's Houston electoral ticket without resorting to conventional machinery. Organize your town club first; elect your delegates next; vote the electoral ticket at the polls.

By order of the Executive Committee.

☞ The *Boston Courier* says of Mr. Lincoln:

Such is the condition in which the nomination at Chicago has left the Republican organization. It has alienated the feelings and outraged the principles of the main body of the party, who were undoubtedly solicitous for the nomination of Mr. Seward. It is unwise, impolitic, and cowardly, in the eyes of Mr. Seward's foes, who defeated his nomination, yet who did not desire Lincoln. To the two chief sections of the party, therefore, it is unsatisfactory; as to the nation at large, it is degrading, insulting, worthless, and "unfit to be made." The purpose of a great and powerful party is turned aside by the unsleeping malignity of a man who has thus betrayed his party, as he has always been a traitor to the dictates of sense and reason and just sentiment among them. And now, with a brazen face and the composed air of a man who has just done some honorable thing, he comes forward with an impudent relation of his conduct at Chicago, as if he and those who acted with him were not responsible for a "dishonest victory," for the disgrace of his party, and its present and ultimate defeat!

It is no cause of sorrow to us, to be sure, that the Republicans are to be vanquished, but of sincere congratulation, rather, over the better fortunes of the country. But we could respect them equally in defeat as in victory, if they honorably maintained their principles, and steadfastly stood by their steadfast friends. But with what face can they ask for the suffrages of the people, when the vast majority of their party look upon their nominations with bitter disappointment, if not with undisguised dislike and contempt? And what hope can they have of holding their party together, and of securing future triumphs—in the base abandonment of all honorable principle, and the sacrifice of their cause to the lowest passions which can influence the meanest human heart?

☞ A terrible tragedy was enacted in the California Assembly a few days before its adjournment. A member of the House, named John C. Bell, was shot and stabbed to death, almost, in his seat, by one Dr. Stone. Stone was a lobby member, attempting to procure the passage of a bill for the division of the country represented by Mr. Bell and to which the latter was opposed. Mr. Bell was in the act of consultation with another member beyond the bar of the assembly, while it was in session, when Stone came up, denounced Bell as a liar, and immediately began shooting and stabbing him. The unfortunate man was carried away, and died two days after. Stone was released on bail. As he is a rich man, the crime will go unpunished. The Assembly took no notice of the murder. Bell was from Ohio, and was unarmed. Stone is from Kentucky. Several circumstances show the act to have been premeditated.

A Strange Romance.

A young lady, beautiful in person and attractive in manner, who resided in the immediate vicinity of Boston, was sought in marriage some years ago by two men. One of these was poor, and a mechanic; the other was rich, and not a mechanic. The woman loved the former; the family of the woman liked the latter. As is the case in such affairs, the woman married to please her friends. Having thus "sold herself," she ought to have been miserable, but she was not. Her husband's unaffected love subdued her heart, and his gold smoothed the rough places in the human path. Fortune, feeling that this couple were too happy, frowned, and the man's riches took wings and used them in flight.—Thereupon the husband wound up his business, put his wife and children, of whom there were two, at a comfortable boarding-house, and then departed for California in search of money. Some letters and some remittances arrived from him at first, then nothing came, and there was a blank of several years. The wife thought herself deserted.—The family, whose good opinion of the husband had not lately been so often published as formerly, told her that it was clearly a case for a divorce. When she had become well accustomed to the sound of this unpleasant word, the discensolate wife was thrown into the society of the mechanic lover, now prosperous, and still unmarried. The memory of her early, real love came upon her, and she believed with a secret joy that he had remained single for her sake. This thought nourished her affection, and at last she obtained a divorce from her husband who had deserted her, and remained absent beyond the time allowed by the statute. This accomplished, there was no barrier between her and the mechanic of her youth. She informed him that she was his forever, when he should choose to claim her hand. Her feelings cannot have been pleasant to learn that, since his rejection by her and her marriage to another, the unromantic hewer of wood had drowned his passion for her in the waves of time, and that at the time of her handsome offer he no longer palpitated for her. In fact, Barkis was not willin'. As if all this were not embarrassing enough, who should turn up but the husband, who made his appearance in the form of a letter, announcing that he had accumulated a dazzling pile of wealth, and that she was to meet him in New York.

The letter also chid her for her neglect in not writing to him for years, and it was clear that he had sent assurances of love and also material aid at intervals during his absence; where these had gone, no one knows. Here, then, was trouble. No husband, no lover. The one she had divorced; the other had refused her. Taking counsel with herself, she packed her trunk, seeing that her wardrobe was unexceptionable, and came to the metropolis. She met the coming man on his arrival, and told him the whole story as correctly as she, naturally prejudiced in favor of the defendant, could tell it. The husband scowled, growled, looked at the charming face and the becoming toilette, remembered California and its loneliness, and took her to his heart. A clergymen was summoned, a marriage was performed, and a new volume in their life's history was opened.—*Tribune.*

How Women Live in New York.

The article below, which is from the *New York Tribune*, gives a somewhat uninviting view of the condition and comforts of a large portion of the women of that city. New York presents many meretricious attractions to persons who have more money than brains; but it is the wrong place for decent people who expect to make an honest living by useful labor. The further virtuous females keep from it the better it will be for them:

CITY WORK AND WAGES FOR WOMEN.—A young woman, now engaged in school teaching in Vermont, "at wages that only barely afford a living," has been attracted by our late article upon city work and wages for women, and writes us for "further information." She says: "I suppose the rate of wages stated for book binders and folders, etc., does not include board. What would be the expense of that?" We answer, quite as much as the wages of such a board and lodging as every respectable Vermont girl has been used to.—No girl can get wages enough at any such employment to clothe herself decently, and pay for good board and lodging in a comfortable, fit place for the home of a "Green Mountain girl." The writer asks us to point out to her a way for herself and sister to get situations in the city.

Instead of doing this, we point out to her the almost certainty of financial and perhaps moral ruin to her or any other country girl who should come here to seek a boarding-house home, and employment in any of the manufacturing establishments that give employment to females. The wages, upon an average, are not over $3 a week, and no boarding-house that we would put a young girl in would take a boarder at less than that price. Our advice to this and all other country girls is to keep away from the city. It is no place for them. It is overrun with Irish, German, Dutch, Swiss, Italian, French, English, and Scotch girls, who are willing to work for the wages given, while many of them live in holes and hovels that would disgust a Vermont farmer's pigs. Vermont farmers' girls cannot compete with this host of Europeans.

NOTES AND MEMORANDA.—The Mobile *Register* speaks decidedly in reply to the proposition that Judge Douglas shall be withdrawn as a Presidential candidate. It says: "Is it supposed that the majority in this Convention are dolts and dough-faces, to be whipped and commanded by a handful of desperate politicians, who have already been foiled and beaten in their brag game? We tell them they are mistaken in their estimate of these men. We have seen and talked with these men. They are made of stern and unyielding stuff which God uses to make men of. They told the bolters at Charleston, calmly, but finally, "Gentlemen, if you have made up your minds, so have we. Do you think you can scare these *men* when they see you strangling in the clutches of an indignant people? They will stand firm while this Richmond Convention, born in an ecstasy of enthusiasm, and amidst showers of fiery bravados, is melting away into nonentity under the timidity of those who dare not follow the lead indicated by the seceders in the Charleston Theatre.—From present indications, the *Richmond Convention will never meet.* If it does, Mississippi will be the solitary occupant of it. Even the Alabama Richmondites, who inaugurated the bolt, are in imminent peril of being overslaughed in *their own Convention* at home, and of receiving orders to *go back to the National body from which they sloped.* Our fear is that they will be mean-spirited enough to obey the command."

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, June 6, 1860.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

AN IMPROVEMENT.—A movement is on foot, to have the fence in front of the Court House, set back ten feet, or just inside the row of trees fronting the Court House, so that the pavement at the point will be twenty feet wide, for the purpose of making a promenade. We have one of the prettiest and most pleasant towns in the interior of the State, and such an improvement, is just what we want. That part of the town is a delightful spot and is eminently suited for that very purpose.—It would be such a nice place for "ye lovers" to walk "by moonlight alone" as well as all others, who love to promenade. We hope the project will not fall through.

☞ An Encampment will be held in this place beginning on the 24th of September, and to continue for one week. We learn that four hundred dollars have already been subscribed by our citizens, to help defray the expenses which will necessarily be incurred in getting it up. Another hundred is to be made up yet, but it is confidently hoped that our citizens will meet the demand promptly. A large attendance is expected, our business men will lose nothing by subscribing liberally, as the affair will bring a rush of customers to town, when they can get their money back with interest.

GOOD.—The spirit of patriotism having pervaded the hearts of some of our old ladies, they gave vent to their pent up feelings by baking themselves a lot of "ye good cakes" and *sich* like, and on Thursday evening last, repaired to McCahan's Grove, where, we learn they had a *gal*-orious time. Strange the spirit does not enter the heads and hearts of some of our young ladies. Move along girls, or your mothers will get ahead of you.

SEND US THE NEWS.—We hope our subscribers in different sections will tell us occasionally of things happening in their localities.—It is surprising what an interesting sheet a paper can be made when friends help us in this way. Don't be alarmed that we will charge you anything for publishing your items, but send them along any way, and we will fix them up, and be thankful for the favor.

☞ A son of Peter C. Swoope, while endeavoring to climb to the top of a tree near Roman's store, on Monday evening last, lost his hold, and fell with his back on the curb-stone; but sustaining no other injury than a severe shock, and rendering him insensible for a few moments. It was, indeed, surprising that his neck was not broken.

SLIGHT FIRE.—One day last week, the roof of the jail was discovered to be on fire, but before making much headway, it was fortunately extinguished. We understand there is movement on foot to repair the above mentioned "institution." A good idea, that; but would it not be better to tear it down and erect a new one.

☞ Rev. O. O. McLean, of Iowa, Iowa City, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian Church of this place, passed through here on Wednesday last, on his way east, to see his friends. Hope he will stop to see us on his way home.

☞ A colored woman from Liberia, preached in the colored church, on the corner of Mifflin and Bath streets, on Tuesday evening last.

On Wednesday evening, another colored woman lectured on Liberia. We did not hear either of them, but those who did, speak in high terms of their productions.

☞ On Monday last, we had quite a "refreshing" thunder shower, accompanied by a slight fall of hail. It was of short duration, however, and immediately after, the sun came out in all its glory.

☞ Sunday School and family Libraries and all other books published by the American Sunday School Union, furnished to order on application at Lewis' Book Store, where catalogues of Books can be seen.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, a young man named James Dean, of Mapleton, this county, fell off a swing at that place, and was instantly killed. His funeral took place on Monday last.

CONCERT.—Prof. Coyle is preparing his classes on the piano and violin, for a concert, which is to come off in the Court House, on the evenings of the 28th and 29th of June, inst.

☞ Imlay and Bicknell's Bank note Detector, for June is on our table. It gives full description of all the latest counterfeits.

☞ A School Exhibition will take place at the M. E. Church, of this place, on Tuesday evening next.

A SECOND TELL, IN THE SHOOTING LINE.—Mr. Fred. Whitehead, of St. Louis, is astonishing the sharp-shooters with his marksmanship. A few days since, Mr. T. F. Lennox stationed himself off at the distance of ten paces, and placed a common-sized lemon on the top of his head. Mr. Whitehead took a pistol and popped away at the lemon. The ball entered fairly in the centre and cut the lemon in two. During the performance, Mr. Lennox, on whose head the lemon was, stood with his arms folded and coolly smoked his pipe. Had he moved an inch, or had the skill of Whitehead failed, his soul would have been sent instantly to eternity. We scarcely know whom to admire the most, Lennox, for his intrepidity, or the marksman for his skill.

The Rope-Walking Mania.

De Lave Crosses the Patterson Falls on a tight Rope.

Mons. De Lave, who following in the wake of Blondon, at Niagara, achieved some notoriety by his feats at Rochester in crossing Genesee Falls on a tight rope, yesterday gave a similar exhibition at Patterson, N. J., which was witnessed by many thousand persons.—The place selected for the "Grand Ascension" was below the Falls, where the river passes through a gorge at least six hundred feet in width, and nearly two hundred feet deep. The rope, which was of Manilla, and of the size of an ordinary hawser, was stretched across this chasm from near "The Cottage on the Cliff" to the top of "Morris' Mountain." On the cliff side it was rove through a stout block near the top of a tree to give it the required height or level, and was then hove taught and firmly secured.

Lateral and perpendicular stays of small rope were also attached to the large one to render it firm, and prevent it from swaying under the feet of the performer. In order to turn the affair to the best account a high board fence protected the entrance to the grounds; but while hundreds paid their quarter, thousands who did not pay witnessed the feat from prominent points in the neighborhood. Morris' mountain was covered with spectators, a large portion of them being ladies. The "island," the windows and top of the gun-mill, the print-works and machine-shop, commanding a view of the scene, were alive with people. It was estimated that nearly ten thousand persons witnessed the sight.

Everything being in readiness, De Lave made his appearance shortly after 4 o'clock, and mounted the ladder which led to the starting-point on the rope. He was greeted with cheers, which he acknowledged by taking off his cap and waving it to the multitude below. He paused a few moments to survey the rope, and after directing that two of the stays, which were rather slack, should be tightened, he poised himself upon the rope with a pole in hand, and began the walk, keeping time with the band, which played "Hail Columbia." The cheers of the multitude were now hushed, and each one held his breath as the little Frenchman walked rapidly forward over the dizzy height. The rope slightly swayed under his step, but there was no interruption in his progress, and in about four minutes he reached the opposite side at the top of Morris' mountain.

Prolonged cheers now greeted him from both sides of the fearful chasm over which he had passed. Here De Lave passed among the crowd, receiving what each one would throw into his cap, by which, it is said, he realized a handsome sum. In about fifteen minutes he again made his appearance, having exchanged his jaunty little cap and feather for a drab Kossuth hat. After waving a signal to the band, which struck up the "Marseillaise," he began his return. In the middle of the rope he stopped, laid down upon his back, rose, sat astride of the rope, then on one side, and repeated these feats several times, the spectators cheering from both sides of the river. He concluded his walk, appearing considerably "winded," and in a profuse perspiration. The performance was now concluded. De Lave gave notice of a repetition of the feat on Monday next, when he would walk with peach baskets tied to his feet, stand on his head, and perform other "terrific feats." A large number of pickpockets were on the ground, and one man, Israel Monson, a butcher doing business on Main street lost his pocket-book, containing the avails of his week's business—about $115.—*N. Y. Times.*

Our Pennsylvania Yanceys.

The Democratic papers of this State, in their general condemnation of the course of the disunion bolters at Charleston, appear to forget that we had some Yanceyites in our own delegation who should not be lost sight of. Those are they who, under the lead of Senator Bigler, were willing to leave the Convention and join the fire-eating factionists of the South, and even offered inducements to get delegates from other States to go out also. How shall such men be viewed by Democrats? They certainly cannot be considered friends of the party, for they were willing to break it up by joining the secessionists, whom they encouraged in their treasonable designs.

When Yancey and other avowed disunion men made their most ultra speeches in the Convention, denouncing the Democratic Convention as false to its pledges among other things, Bigler and friends were the first to congratulate them, and otherwise out-Herod Herod in catering to their extreme views. They were willing to break up the Democratic, the only national party in the country, in order to carry out, to the bitter end, their hostility to Mr. Douglas. Their subserviency was so marked as to be contemptible in the sight of all honorable men.

The course of Mr. Bigler does not much surprise us, for his policy, during the past two years, has been in keeping with it. He has shown a willingness to accede to the most extreme views of the Southern fire-eaters, and in all things, was but too happy to serve them. The cherished principles of the Democratic party have such slight hold upon his political conscience that he is entirely willing to give them the go-by, and take to his bosom the rankest heresy. This easy virtue of his is most beautifully exemplified in his late vote upon the resolutions of Senator Davis.

In this he deliberately advocates a Congressional slave code for the Territories, and says that he is in favor of slavery being kept in them against the will and wishes of the people. He takes the Republican ground that the power of Congress is supreme over the Territories, which makes them feeble dependencies of the National Government. Remember Pennsylvanians, that Wm. Bigler, your Senator in Congress, was willing to destroy the Democratic party at Charleston, by joining the secession traitors of Mr. Yancey; also remember that if any of you shall remove to a new Territory, he will be one of the the first to ask Congress to compel you to have slavery, in case you do not accept it voluntarily. He thus violates the usages and principles of the Democratic party, and therefore is no longer worthy our confidence.—We hope Democrats will bear it in mind when he comes to ask them for further political favors.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

SINGULAR DEATH OF A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR.—The Marietta, Ohio, papers announce the death of George L. Slocomb, a telegraphic operator at that place. A short time since, while he was sitting at his instrument in his office, during the prevalence of a heavy storm, the lightning ran in upon the wires and completely stunned him. A few days developed the fact that his limbs were paralyzed, and his muscles totally deprived of action. The paralysis gradually extended over the body, an death ended his affliction.

The Prospects of the Growing Crops.

Generally, the intelligence in regard to the crops is very encouraging. The long drought which threatened a famine in the Northwest has been broken by copious rains. "The fields are green, the fruit trees are in bloom, already verdure has commenced luxuriant growth, and all nature looks refreshed and invigorated." The Milwaukee *News* says:—"If the present weather continues but a short time longer, no fears need be entertained that the harvest which is to follow will far exceed in bounty and fruitfulness its predecessors for many years. With a genial atmosphere, an abundance of moisture, and careful attention, the coming autumn will witness a gathering of cereals which will gladden the heart and insure prosperity for the future."

The St. Paul (Minnesota) *Pioneer* is informed by a gentleman, who has travelled over large portions of Minnesota, that all sorts of crops are in a better condition than ever before known at this season of the year, and more than double the amount of ground is under cultivation than last year. In Kansas the prospect is not so favorable, the drought continues, its bad effects are very severely felt. The farmers are apprehensive that they will not be able to get in their corn in time to ripen before the frosts. The fall wheat is entirely killed out for want of rain. The oat crop will be nothing, unless rain comes.—The prospect is good in Iowa. The rye harvest will be very large. An unusual area of corn has been planted in this State, which *is coming on finely.*

The Michigan papers speak of the wheat crop as looking remarkably well. A late number of the Detroit *Advertiser* notices some fine specimens of wheat and rye. The rye was fully four feet in height, and was headed out; the wheat was at least three feet, and would probably have exhixited heads in a week's time. Such crops are predicted in Kentucky. The Louisville *Journal* says: "We hear many complaints about the wheat in this State. A good many of the fields in which the wheat has been frozen out have been planted in something else. The remaining fields present a spotted appearance, the plants being of uneven height. The cause of this is stated to be the work of a fly, which deposits its egg near the root, the worm eats into the stalk, producing a weak and sickly growth."

Grain and fruit promise well in Pennsylvania. The Pittsburgh *Journal* thinks the fruit crop in the western section of the State will be unprecedented. Pears, plums, cherries, apples, all promise an abundant crop.—The strawberry never looked finer, and such is the case with the other small fruits. The wheat crop never looked better thoughout the State, and is advancing finely; and from present indications will mature early. The insects are making serious ravages in Virginia. The Fredericks (Va.) *Herald* says that the growing wheat crop from Fredericksburg to the mouth of the Rappahannock river—embracing the large and fertile valley of the Rappahannock, nearly one hundred miles in length—is less promising than for many years past. In Richmond, Westmoreland, Middlesex, Spottsylvania, King George, Orange, and Stafford, the worm is making great inroads. The worm has made its appearance in several parts of the county of Amhers, and is playing sad havoc with the growing wheat.

The Americans Don't Like the Chicago Nominations.

The St. Louis *News*, an organ of Edward Bates, a Free-soil American sheet, thus gives vent to its feelings of disgust at the manner the Americans were treated at Chicago. It says:

"The result has not vindicated the assurances of Republican liberty to the Southern States that were struggling for emancipation from the dominion of National Democracy.—It has not vindicated the assurances of just consideration to the People's party of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, we were invited to participate in the Chicago Convention.—There is no Republican party proper in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. An immense number of the Opposition of those States, recently acting with the Republican party are Americans. But yet, at Chicago, Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri, was attacked and defeated as a prominent contestant for the nomination of President, *on the sole ground that he presided over the Whig National Convention of* 1856, *which nominated Mr. Fillmore, and was, therefore, under the suspicion of having had a sympathy with the American cause*, although it was known full well that he had never been in any way connected with that party. Governor Kooner, of Illinois, Carl Shurz, of Wisconsin, and other Germans as exponents of that foreign element in the United States, at Chicago, *formally waited on the Indiana delegation, that was supposed to be favorable to Mr. Bates, and threatened the revolt of the whole German vote of the country, and the running of an independent ticket, in case Mr. Bates was nominated.* In this way the sentiments and sympathies of the American portion of the Opposition, all through the free Statss and the friendly slave States, was defied and cast contemptuously out of the programme of the Chicago nominations. *Even Gov. Banks, of Massachusetts, though Republican as he is, was fairly hooted out of the field at Chicago because of his Americanism.*

"*These are facts mortifying and humiliating;* and how they are likely to effect the Whig and American vote in Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Delaware, Connecticut and New York, remains to be seen."

☞ Parson Brownslow says of the late speech of Senator Douglas:

"In the Senate, this day, at one o'clock, Senator Douglas commenced his reply to the speech of Jeff. Davis, and his expose of the Democratic Senatorial caucus resolution, repudiating squatter sovereignty. In order to secure a seat in the gallery, I repaired thither one hour and a half before the Senate was called to order. The immense galleries were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and all the vacant space on the floor of the Senate was crowded with foreign ministers and members of the House. Douglas spoke *three hours and five minutes*, and then gave way to a motion to adjourn, and will conclude to-morrow. The speech was an able one, both powerful and convincing, for, as a debator, I doubt whether he has a superior in American public life. * * * But he sways the people, and inspires both friends and foes with admiration for his abilities. I think I have heard all who spoke of it say the same. He literally ruined the Democratic party, and made the Senate caucus, who adopted Davis' resolution condemning squatter sovereignty, look like a gang of stupid asses, utterly ignorant of what they were doing."

☞ The Japanese Embassy and suite are expected in Philadelphia on or about the 7th inst.

THE HALF-HANGED HIGHWAYMAN.—One would naturally suppose that a man who had suffered all the horrors of hanging, just short of actual death would never risk the gallows again; but such, in one case at least, was not the result. A house-breaker named Smith was hanged at Tyburn, Dec. 24, 1705, and when he had hung nearly fifteen minutes, the people shouted "a reprieve" He was cut down, bled, and recovered!

When asked what his feelings had been, he replied, in substance, that "when he was turned off, he for some time was sensible of very great pain, occasioned by the weight of his body, and felt his spirits in a strange commotion, violently pressing upwards; that having forced their way to his head, he, as it were, saw a great blaze or glaring light, which seemed to go out of the eyes with a flash, and then he lost all sense of pain; that after he was cut down, and began to come, to himself, the blood and spirits forcing themselves into their former channels, put him, by a sort of pricking or shooting, to such intolerable pain, that he could have wished those hanged who had cut him down." Ever afterwards he went by the name of "Half-hanged Smith." This fellow soon returned to his former evil habits, and was again tried at the Old Bailey for house-breaking; but the jury brought in a special verdict, leaving the affair to the decision of the twelve judges, who decided in favor of the prisoner. Even this second wonderful escape did not deter him from resuming his malpractices; and the third time he was to have been brought to trial, but the prosecutor died before the day appointed, and thus he once more got free. Nothing is known of his subsequent history.

NOVEL MARRIAGE.—A couple were married by Justice Purdy yesterday, says the Detroit *Free Press*, of the 26th ult., one of whom was a female, aged fifty-eight, and the other a verdant-looking young man, who had apparently reached the mature age of about eighteen. He maintained, and stuck to it, that he was thirty-seven years old, and, in order to make up the deficiency, she brought her years down to forty-five. The dodge did not work, and upon being informed that they must make oaths to the facts, they declined, and requested to be united without any questioning. The young fellow said he had no particular objection to telling his age, but the lady was captious, and refused to divulge until she was informed that she must give up all hope of possessing the youngster as a penalty. She said he didn't amount to much as a man, but then he would be handy to have around, and she thought she might as well take him, as she had more money than she knew what to do with, and wanted somebody to spend it. The bridegroom looked as if he might fulfil the duty with a little judicious training.

AN AWFUL WARNING.—The Baltimore *Clipper*, of Thursday, says we heard yesterday, from an entirely reliable and responsible source, the particulars of an occurrence, which can only be looked upon as an instance of Divine rebuke for taking the name of the Almighty in justification of a falsehood. We refrain from mentioning names through consideration of the parties, residing in the south-western section of the city. It appears that a few days since the aunt of a young girl about eighteen years of age, accused her of having been guilty of some misconduct, which she positively denied, and on being again accused, she called upon God to strike her blind if she was not telling the truth. In a moment after, according to her own statement, a film seemed to pass before her eyes, and in the course of five minutes, she was totally blind, and has continued sightless ever since. The afflicted victim of her own impiety, confessed that she had called upon her Maker to justify her in what was a falsehood. May not this be considered as a terrible instance of Divine wrath, and may not the thoughtless take warning?

DEATH OF BYRON'S WIDOW.—The death of Byron's widow is announced. This lady, who was born in 1794, was the only daughter and heir of Sir Ralph Milbanke Noel, by the sister and co-heir of the second Viscount and ninth Baron Wentworth. On the death of the other co-heir, Lord Scarsdale, in 1856, she succeeded to the barony of Wentworth by writ, the viscounty becoming extinct. She was married to the great poet in 1815, but the union, as is well known, was a most unhappy one for the husband and the wife.—Their only child, Ada, was married to Earl Lovelace, and died in 1852.

☞ In the stomach of a dead cow at Double Springs, Ky., were found eighty-two balls of hair, varying in size from four to ten inches. They were almost round, hard, and perfectly compact. For a number of years past, during the hog slaughtering season, the hair had been purchased and spread on the ground to dry. Where this hair was spread last season, the grass grew up in the Spring. The cow in eating the grass must have swallowed the hair, forming the various balls.

MARRIED,

On the 31st ult., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. JOHN BARRICK to Miss JENNIE S. HOFFMAN, both of this place.

We are placed under obligations to the bride and groom for the generous supply of CAKE sent us, which, by the way, was delicious, (for Jenny cannot be excelled in baking cakes) and take this opportunity of returning our thanks, and offering our congratulations. We wish the happy couple a long and prosperous life, and hope that they may never be brought to realize any of the numerous ills to which this world is heir. May a bountiful profusion of *son*-shine ever gladden their hearts in their new and pleasant relation of life, and we sincerely hope that they may ever share the pleasing consciousness of a printer's blessing.

DIED,

On the 20th ult., at the residence of her parents, in Pine Grove, Centre county, KATE M., daughter of Robert P. and Harriet N. Craig, in the 17th year of her age, after a protracted illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, and her death will long be remembered from the solemn circumstances connected with it; for the very sabbath on which she expected to join the church militant, she joined the church *triumphant in Heaven.* W. C. L.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, June 4.—Flour.—The Flour market continues very dull but prices are unchanged. There is very little shipping demand, and only 600@700 barrels were disposed of at $5 50 ₱ bbl. for good superfine, and $5 75 for extras, at which figures it is freely offered. The sales to the home trade range from our lowest quotation up to $7 50 for common and fancy Brands. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are very quiet. The former is offered at $4 12½; 400@500 bbls of the latter at $3 40@3 50 ₱ bbl.

Grain.—Wheat continues dull, and prices rather favor buyers. Sales of 2500 bushels choice Delaware red at $1 25, some good Pennsylvania red of $1 36@1 40, and 1000 bushels prime Southern white at $1 57½ ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet. Small sales of Pennsylvania at 86 cents. Corn is dull and has declined 2 cents ₱ bushel. Sales of 5000 bushels prime yellow at 73 cents afloat, and some of fair quality at 70 cents. Oats are lower; 1500 bushel good Delaware sold at 41 cents ₱ bushel. No change in Barley or Barley Malt.

Seeds.—There is but little Cloverseed coming forward and the demand is limited. Small sales at $4 55@4 60 ₱ 64 lbs. No sales of Timothy or Flaxseed.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Andrew G. Neff, Executor of the last will and testament of Abraham Zimmerman, dec'd., amongst those entitled thereto, hereby gives notice to all persons interested in said balance, that he will attend for the purpose of making said distribution, on FRIDAY, the 13th day of July next, at his office, in the borough of Huntingdon, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when and where all persons having claims upon said fund are requested to present them to the auditor or be thereafter debarred from claiming any share in said balance. JOHN REED, Auditor.
June 6, 1860.-4t.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.
WALLACE & CLEMENT
Respectfully inform the public that they have opened a beautiful assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,
in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store.
Their Stock is new and carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*
FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.
Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the Will of WILLIAM BROWN, late of Alexandria, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said deceased, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against his estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
SAM'L ISENBERG.
Alexandria, May 9, 1860.* Executor.

THIS WAY! NEW GOODS!
LEVI WESTBROOK
Has just opened the best assortment of Goods in his line, ever brought to Huntingdon. His stock of BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children, comprises all the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best materials.
Also, a fine assortment of HATS for men, Boys and Children. HOSE in great variety for Gentlemen. Ladies, Misses and Children. CARPET BAGS, SUSPENDERS, GARTERS, FANS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
SOLE LEATHER, CALF SKINS, MOROCCO, LASTS, and SHOE-FINDINGS generally.
Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.
N. B.—Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, repaired and made to order.
Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

NEW EATING HOUSE,
OPPOSITE THE EXCHANGE HOTEL.
C. SCHNEIDER
Is in his new room, opposite the Exchange Hotel, where his friends are requested to call. He will be prepared at all times to feed the hungry and quench the thirst of the thirsty.
Huntingdon, May 2, 1860.

NEW GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONERY.
C. LONG
Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the
BEST GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.
Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.
ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.
Huntingdon, April 25, 1860.

A CARD.—DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store.
April 18, 1860-tf.

BLINDS AND SHADES.
B. J. WILLIAMS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURER OF
VENITIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
☞ THE LARGEST AND FINEST ☜
Assortment in the City, at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
☞ STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.
April 11, 1860-2m.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the Estate of GEORGE BLACK, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said deceased, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against his estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
DAVID BLACK,
R. W. BLACK,
Huntingdon, May 23, 1860. Executors.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—ORDERS *received at* LEWIS' *Book and Stationery Store, for all new and old Books published in the United States. Books ordered every week.*

SAY AND SEAL,
By the author of "Wide, Wide World," and the author of "Dollars and Cents."—2 vols., 12 mo.; publishers price $2,00.
In evidence of the great popularity of this work, we need only say that 30,000 COPIES of the English edition have already been sold, and, up to the present time, we have been unable to furnish the books as rapidly as ordered.
We invite attention to the following notices:
"The authors have turned their intellectual wealth to the best purposes. Such books are better than hundreds of mere controversial sermons."—R. Shelton Mackenzie.
"'Say and Seal' is indeed a true, beautiful home book, that will be read with delight and profit by tens of thousands of our people."—Evening Bulletin.
"Decidedly the best book emanating from the authoress of 'Wide, Wide World.'"—Inquirer.
"A delightful book it is."—The Press.
"It is superior to 'Wide, Wide World.'"—North American.

THE BIBLICAL REASON WHY,
A handsome book for Biblical Students and Sunday School Teachers, and a Guide to Family Scripture Reading, beautifully illustrated.—Large 12 mo., cloth, gilt side and back. Publishers' price $1.
This book makes the Bible a pleasant as well as profound subject of study. It leaves no difficult or obscure point unexplained. It renders every passage clear. It is exactly the volume that every family, which reads at all imperatively needs to place beside the Bible, as its best companion.
THIS VOLUME ANSWERS 1,403 QUESTIONS IN A CLEAR MANNER.
TESTIMONIALS OF THE CLERGY.
"I have given some attention to the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and feel bound to say that it seems to me to contain a vast amount of information on Biblical subjects, conveyed in a clear manner, illustrated by many valuable cuts, and printed on good paper. It constitutes a valuable addition to the apparatus of the Teacher, Parent, and private Christian."
Right Rev. ALONZO POTTER, D. D., LL. D.
Bishop of Pennsylvania.
"I have examined the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and find it to be a repertory of facts on Biblical subjects, set forth in a plain and intelligible way. Indeed, I am surprised at the amount of matter that is compressed into this volume. For use in families and schools, I consider it the best book of the kind I have seen."
Rev. JOHN McCLINTOCK, D. D., LL. D.,
President of the Troy University, and Pastor of St. Paul's Church (Methodist Episcopal,) New York.
"The attention I have given your book satisfies me that it cannot fail to give important aid to all students of the Bible, and especially that large class who have neither time nor means to bestow on larger or more critical works. The plan of your work is excellent, and the matter well chosen. It should have a large circulation. It will certainly be of great use in the study of the Holy Scriptures."
Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD,
Pastor of the Eighth street Baptist Church, Philadelphia.
A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.
D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.
IF you want handsome Lawns, Delains, and other Dress Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

WESTWARD. MAIL,	WESTWARD. FAST LINE,	WESTWARD. EXPRESS,	WESTWARD. THROUGH	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. EXPRESS,	EASTWARD. THROUGH	EASTWARD. FAST LINE,	EASTWARD. MAIL,
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
4 44	6 44	5 49		Newton Hamilton,	10 15	3 08	9 32	
4 52	6 50	5 56		Mt. Union,	10 09	3 02	9 24	
5 07	7 03	6 09		Mill Creek,	9 56	2 49	9 09	
5 21	7 15	6 22		Huntingdon,	9 46	2 39	8 57	
5 37	7 26	6 36		Petersburg,	9 31	2 26	8 43	
5 45	7 32	6 43		Barree,	9 24	2 19	8 35	
5 52	7 37	6 49		Spruce Creek,	9 19	2 13	8 28	
6 08	7 53	7 05		Birmingham,	9 01	1 56	8 11	
6 17	8 00	7 10		Tyrone,	8 54	1 48	8 03	
6 27	8 07	7 19		Tipton,	8 45	1 40	7 53	
6 32	8 11	7 23		Fostoria,	8 41	1 36	7 48	
6 36	8 14	7 27		Bell's Mills,	8 38	1 33	7 44	
6 55	8 25	7 40		Altoona,	8 10	1 15	7 15	
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—Passenger Trains arrive and depart as follows:
MORNING TRAIN
For HOPEWELL & intermediate Stations, leaves at 9:00 A. M.
Returning, arrives at HUNTINGDON at 2:18 P. M.
EVENING TRAIN
For SAXTON and intermediate Stations, leaves at 4:30 P. M.
Returning, arrives at HUNTINGDON at 8:10 P. M.
JNO. J. LAWRENCE,
Huntingdon, May 14, 1860. *Superintendent.*

1860.
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
FISHER & SON are now opening the *largest and best selected Stock of Goods* ever offered in this community.
It comprises a full line of Fashionable Dress Goods, suitable for SPRING & SUMMER, such as Black and Fancy Silks, French Foulards, (Chintz Figures,) Fancy Organdies, Ducals, Challie's Lawns, English Chintz, Ginghams, Lustres, Prints, &c.
A large and beautiful assortment of Spring Shawls.
A fine stock of richly worked Black Silk Lace Mantles. A full assortment of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.
We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.
Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.
French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.
Hats and Caps, of every variety and style.
A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap.*
We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge*, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.
COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.
FISHER & SON.
Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
AT
D. P. GWIN'S STORE.
D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, Cotton Drills, Linen Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.
The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delains, Challie Delains, Alpacas, Plain and Figured Braize, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, Larella Cloth, De Barge, Traveling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Prints, Brilliants, &c.
Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached,) Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.
Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull Muslins, Swiss and Cambric Edging, Dimity Bands, Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hooped Skirts, &c.
Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls.
Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shaker Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish.
Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap.
Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.
☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.
Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

DON'T FORGET,
THE PLACE TO CALL
IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.
GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS.
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!
G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.
The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.
Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.
Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street. Don't miss the place.
Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

1,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED!
NEW GOODS
FOR SPRING & SUMMER.
BENJ. JACOBS
Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of
LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys.
GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.
The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and his prices.
As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains,
Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.
BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*
Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.
For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [April 4, 1860.]

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.
CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at D. P. GWIN'S
IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

Interesting Miscellany.

A BAD CHARACTER.—We always were aware of the importance of preserving a good reputation for truth and honesty, but we have met with nothing lately, so well calculated to impress the disadvantages of having a bad character on the mind, as the following anecdote:

A mortal fever prevailed on board a ship at sea, and a negro man was appointed to throw the bodies of those who died from time to time, overboard. One day when the Captain was on deck, he saw the negro dragging out of the forecastle a man who was struggling violently to extricate himself from the negro's grasp, and remonstrating very bitterly against the cruelty of being buried alive.

"What are you going to do with that man, you black rascal?" said the Captain.

"Going to throw him overboard, Massa, cause he's dead!"

"Dead! you scoundrel," said the captain, "do you not see he moves and speaks?"

"Yes, Massa, I know he says he no dead, but he always lie so, nobody never *know when to believe him!*"

☞ Last winter an Irishman, recently landed on our shores, applied to a merchant on the wharf, for work. Willing to do him a kindness the latter handed him a shovel, and pointing to the back of his store, told him to shovel off the sidewalk.

The merchant forgot all about the Irishman until the lapse of an hour or two, when Teddy thrust his head into the counting room, (which was up stairs) and inquired:

"Mayhap yee'd be having a pick, sir?"

"A pick to get the snow off?" said the merchant smiling.

"The snow'd be off long since," replied Ted, "an' the bricks too, for that mather, but it's the *sile* (soil) that shticks!"

In some alarm the merchant ran to his back window, and shure enough, the fellow had thrown nearly all the pavement into the street and made quite a hole.

"Good gracious, man! I only wanted you to shovel off the snow!"

"Arrah, sir," said Teddy, didn't your honor tell me to shovel off the *sidewalk!*"

☞ Somebody says that a lady should always ask the four following questions before accepting the hand of any young man:

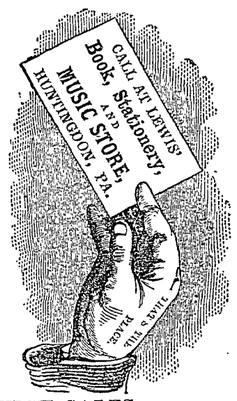
"Is he honerable?"

"Is he kind of heart?"

"Can he support me comfortably?"

"Does he take a paper and pay for it in advance?"

☞ Danger should be feared when distant, and braved when present.



"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,

HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,

ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,

OR

ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,

Fancy and School

STATIONERY,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,

SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,

POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,

For Ladies and Gentlemen,

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,

AWARD ARDS AND BOOKS,

For Sunday and Common Schools,

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,

TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,

ALL KINDS OF BOOKS

Proper for Boys and Girls.

AMUSING GAMES

For Young Folks.

WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,

VISITING CARDS,

CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,

CONVERSATION CARDS,

SONG BOOKS,

From 6 to 75 cents.

BLANK BOOKS,

Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,

SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,

DIARIES FOR 1860.

Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristal and Card Boards,

WHITE BONNET BOARD,

INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,

Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's

WRITING FLUID.

Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

SHOULD CALL AT

LEWIS'

CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,

In the "Globe" building, Market Square,

where all who want to

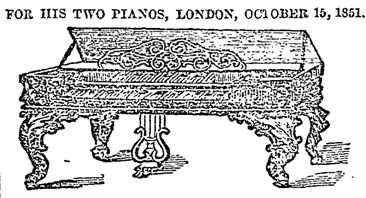
SAVE MONEY,

go to make their purchases.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL,

AWARDED TO C. MEYER,

FOR HIS TWO PIANOS, LONDON, OCTOBER 15, 1851.



C. MEYER, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received during the last Fifteen years more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms No. 722 ARCH street, below Eighth, south side, PHILADELPHIA.

April 11, 1860-3m.

SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits* in *cash*, are better than *vexing eye-sore book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce everybody to crowd in for a share of the *bargains*.

His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, April 11, 1860.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

IN THE DIAMOND,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

PLATFORM SCALES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SUITABLE FOR RAILROADS, &c., for weighing hay, coal, ore and merchandise generally. Purchasers run no risk, every scale is guaranteed correct, and if, after trial, not found satisfactory, can be returned without charge.

☞ Factory at the old stand, established for more than thirty-five years.

ABBOTT & CO.,
Corner of Ninth and Melon Streets,
April 4, 1860-3m. PHILADELPHIA.

PUMP MAKING.—The public are informed the subscriber is still in the Pump Making business at Mill Creek, and will furnish pumps, including all wood work, with good timber, at different points on the Canal and Railroad, at 45 cents per foot. When timber and boarding are found, from 25 to 33 cents per foot. If the work is not well done, no pay will be exacted.

ISAAC WOOLVERTON,
Mill Creek P. O.,
Huntingdon co.,
Penna.

Refers to—
J. Sewell Sewart, Theo. H. Cremer, William Dorris, William Dorris, Jr., Thomas Fisher, Horatio G. Fisher, John Scott, Samuel T. Brown, David Blair and Judge Taylor, Huntingdon; and to Geo. Bucher, John Porter, Charles Porter and Wm. Christy, Alexandria.
March 28, 1860-6m.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

The public generally are respectfully informed that M. GUTMAN & CO., have now upon their shelves a new and well selected stock of fashionable

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

TIN WARE!

PRICES REDUCED.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS

Are invited to call and examine the largest assortment of WELL MADE TIN WARE to be found in the State, which we are prepared to sell at LOWER PRICES than inferior goods are generally sold for.

MELLOY & FORD,
Sign of the *Large Coffee Pot*,
723 Market street, PHILADELPHIA.
March 14, 1860-3m.

J. M. IRVINE, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and residence opposite Wm. Moore & Sons Store, in Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa. [March 7, 1860-3m.]

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

THOMAS MOORE

Respectfully informs builders, farmers and others, that he will have constantly on hand at his kiln at McConnellstown, fresh burnt Lime, which he will furnish in any quantity on order, cheap for cash. Lime can also be had from Thos. G. Strickler, in Huntingdon, in small quantities.

McConnellstown, March 7, 1860-3m.*

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, thrashing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent.

R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, March 7, 1860-1y.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON,

in which name the business will still be conducted.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

TEETH EXTRACTED without PAIN, by Dr. J. LOCKE & J. G. CAMP, DENTISTS. Office one door east of the BANK, (up stairs.) Give them a call.

Dec. 28, 1859.

STORE ROOM TO RENT AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for rent his Store Room in Market Square—it having Gas and other conveniences connected.

He offers for sale his entire Stock and Fixtures at reduced prices.

Any person desiring a good situation for business, can have an opportunity of getting one by calling on the subscriber on the premises.

T. P. LOVE.

Huntingdon, Feb. 8, 1860.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.

ROBT. KING,—

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,

Has just returned from the City with the most splendid assortment of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and

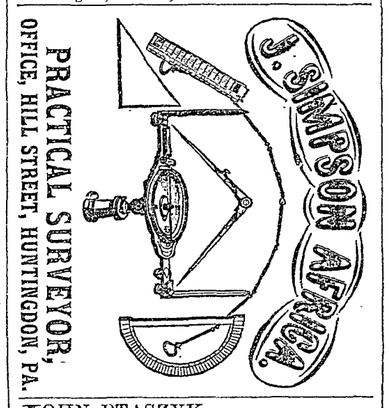
PLAIN and FANCY VESTINGS,

ever received in Huntingdon, which he will make up to order in the best workman-like manner.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

ROBERT KING.

Huntingdon, March 28, 1860.-3m.



JOHN PTASZYK,

PIANO FORTE, ORGAN AND MELODEON TUNER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and of the county, that he will be in Huntingdon regularly twice a year, in June and December, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Piano Fortes, Organs and Melodeons, and musical instruments, of all descriptions.

☞ All orders left at the Book, Stationery and Music Store of Wm. Lewis, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Dec. 14, 1859-1y.]

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Gentle Annie Melodist,

The Dime Melodist,

The Dime Song Book, No. 1,

The Dime Song Book, No. 2,

The Dime Song Book, No. 3,

The Dime Song Book, No. 4,

The Dime Dialogues,

The Dime Speaker,

The Dime Cook Book,

The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

AND

COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS of SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the LAW as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The LAW for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

It Tells You The Law for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.

It Tells You HOW to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.

It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

Single copies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to EVERY FARMER, EVERY MECHANIC, EVERY MAN OF BUSINESS, and EVERYBODY in EVERY STATE, on receipt of $1 00, or in law style of binding at $1 25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 23, 1859-6m.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL Knives and Razors, for sale by JAS. A. BROWN.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

THE

CASSVILLE SEMINARY

AND

NORMAL SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES & GENTLEMEN

CHEAPEST SCHOOL IN THE LAND

Send for a Catalogue!!

Address, M. McN. WALSH, A. M.,

Cassville, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

1860. 1860.

SPRING STOCK NOW OPEN.—

Full Stock of SILKS,
Full Stock of SHAWLS,
Full Stock of DRESS GOODS,
Full Stock of LINEN GOODS,
Full Stock of COTTON GOODS,
Full Stock of BLACK GOODS,
Full Stock of WHITE GOODS,
Full Stock of LACE GOODS,
New Materials for DUSTERS,
Novelties in FRENCH GOODS, &c. &c.

EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth & Arch Sts., Philadelphia.

N. B.—Storekeepers may at all times find Good Bargains, daily from New York and Philadelphia Auctions.

P. S.—BLACK SILKS, at nett prices, decidedly cheap.

Feb. 29, 1860-3m.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,

PROGRAMMES,

BLANKS,

POSTERS,

CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

BALL TICKETS,

BILL HEADS,

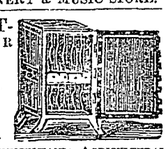
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES,

304 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.



ANOTHER TRIUMPH!

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1859.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:—The subscribers, your committee to examine the contents of a Salamander Safe, of Evans & Watson, after being exposed to a strong fire on the Fair Grounds for eight hours, respectfully represent—

That after seven cords of oak wood and three of pine had been consumed around the Safe, it was opened in the presence of the committee, and the contents taken out, a little warmed, but not even scorched.

Several Silver Medals heretofore received by the manufacturers, and a large quantity of documents were in the Safe, and came out entirely uninjured.

The experiment satisfied us of the capacity of Safes of this kind to protect contents from any fire to which they may be exposed.

The Committee awarded a Diploma and Silver Medal.

GEO. W. WOODWARD,
JOHN W. GEARY,
J. P. RUTHERFORD,
ALFRED S. GILLETT.

STILL ANOTHER.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 17, 1859.—Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, *Philadelphia.*

Gentlemen:—The Salamander Fire-Proof Safe of your manufacture, purchased by us from your Agent, Ferris & Garrett, of our city, some nine months ago, was severely tried by burglars last Saturday night, and although they had a sledge hammer, cold chisels, drill and gunpowder, they did not succeed in opening the Safe. The lock being one of "Hall's Patent Powder-proof," they could not get the powder into it, but drilled a hole in the lower panel and forced in a large charge, which was ignited, and although the door, inside and out, showed the explosion not to have been a small one, it was not forced open. We suppose they were the greater part of the night at work on it. We are much gratified at the result of the attempt to enter it, and if the above facts are of any service, you are at liberty to use them. Yours, truly,

BAYNARD & JONES.

GREAT FIRE!—ANOTHER TRIUMPH!!

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee, March 13th, 1859.

Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia:

Gentlemen—It affords me great pleasure to say to you that the Salamander Safe which I purchased of you in February, 1858, proved to be what you recommended it—a sure protection from fire. My storehouse, together with several others, was burned to the ground in March last.—The Safe fell through into the cellar, and was exposed to intense heat for six or eight hours, and when it was taken from the ruins and opened, all its contents where found to be in a perfect state, the books and the papers not being injured any whatever. I can cheerfully recommend your Safes to the community, believing, as I do, that they are as near fire-proof as it is possible for any Safe to be made.

THOMAS J. POWELL.

☞ A large assortment of the above SAFES always on hand, at 304 Chestnut street, (late 24 South Fourth street,) Philadelphia. [Nov. 16, 1859.]

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by tri-angulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, *TASSELS, &C.,* and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

L. EVANS & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER, Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

C. COUTS, Proprietor of the Mansion House.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER, Proprietor of the Jackson House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Lesley, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. April 13, 1859.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.

T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*

Dec. 28, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.

My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations.

April 6, 1859.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.

April 13, 1859.

VIOLINS,

GUITARS,

SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

TRUSSES! BRACES!! SUPPORTERS!!! C. H. NEEDLES,

S. W. Corner Twelfth and Race streets, PHILADELPHIA.

Practical Adjuster of Rupture Trusses and Mechanical Remedies. Has constantly on hand a large stock of Genuine French Trusses; also, a complete assortment of the best American, including the celebrated Whites Patent Lever Truss, believed by the best authorities to be superior to any yet invented. English and American Supporters and Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Self-Injecting Syringes, adapted to both sexes, in neat portable cases, French Pessaries, Urinal Bags, &c.

Orders and letters of enquiry, will meet prompt attention.

October 19, 1859-1y.

MUSIC

THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

READY RECKONER. A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

SCHOOL BOOKS, Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

ENVELOPES—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDY, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

FOR EVERYBODY.

TRY THE NEW STORE,

On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,

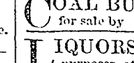
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that



they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. GUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oc28.)

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes, at S. S. SMITH'S.

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand, at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct28.)

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER,

White and Colored Card Paper,

For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

IF YOU WANT TO BE CLOTHED, Call at the store of BENJ. JACOBS.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

CONFECTIONERIES of the very best. Call at MILLER'S.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

BOOK BINDING. Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

FOR THE LADIES. A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.)

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

LADIES Collars, very c